

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow, probably changing to rain to-day, with rising temperature.

Highest temperature yesterday, 26; lowest, 8.

Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 115.—DAILY.

HENRY WATTERSON, LAST OF GREAT CIVIL WAR EDITORS, DEAD

Expires After Illness of Few Days in Hotel in Jacksonville.

FOUGHT FOR THE SOUTH

Devoted Best Years of Life to Obliterating All Bitterness of War.

VITAL POLITICAL FORCE

He Was Also a Great Patriot and Charming, Loyal Friend.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 22.—Col. Henry Waterson, one of America's foremost journalists, and for many years owner and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, died at 6:15 o'clock this morning in the Seminole Hotel here, where he had been stopping for the last three weeks. He was in his eighty-second year.

His physician said death was caused by heart disease, superinduced by acute bronchial trouble, from which he became ill about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, just one day after he and Mrs. Waterson had celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of their wedding.

Col. Waterson's condition became serious almost immediately on Wednesday morning, although he was conscious at intervals up to midnight. He regained consciousness again early this morning, and about thirty minutes before he died called Mrs. Waterson to his bedside and told her he knew the end was near.

Death came peacefully, the editor retaining all his faculties until the end, able to recognize all members of his family who were in the room. With him then was his wife, his son, Henry Waterson, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. William A. Miller.

Henry Waterson, Jr., said his father and the other members of the family came to Jacksonville three weeks ago directly from their home, Mansfield, in Jefferson, and that he had planned to spend the winter here. He seemed then to be in good health. Mr. Waterson said his father had greatly enjoyed the trip, and that he was in unusually high spirits during the celebration of his wedding anniversary. This was a quiet affair, with only immediate members of the Waterson family present.

Stricken in Chair.

After breakfast on Wednesday Col. Waterson went into the living room of his apartment and became suddenly ill while seated in his favorite armchair. Dr. James D. Paso was called at once and Col. Waterson was put to bed. Other physicians were called in, but their skill was of no avail, and it was felt from the beginning of his illness he had slight chance of recovery.

A simple funeral service will be held here tomorrow and the body will be kept in a vault until spring, when it will be taken to Louisville for burial. His son said to-night that owing to the condition of Mrs. Waterson, who is but a few days from recovery, it was not deemed advisable to return North before warm weather.

Hundreds of messages of condolence were received to-day by Mrs. Waterson. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Waterson, 1000 Lexington St. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Waterson, 1000 Lexington St.

Bryan Pays Tribute.

From Miami came this tribute from William Jennings Bryan:

"The country will learn with deep regret of the death of Henry Waterson. His ability, long experience, his picturesque style and his impressive and genial personality gave him a conspicuous position among the nation's journalists. He was a man of rare character—one who could do his duty."

Col. Waterson had a very full life, filled with honors, accomplishment, achievement. He played a great part in the most troubled period of American history, for he devoted his splendid gifts of mind and personality to healing the wounds of the Civil War and to creating a sense of national unity between the sections. His genius made him known and admired all over the world. His grace of manner, his extraordinary character, his interest in his fellow men, his beloved by those who were privileged to know him. In many hands and among every class he numbered his admirers and friends and the bright flame of his mind, the mellow glow of his charm were undimmed to the last. Many will mourn him, many will remember him with affection. The intellectual world has lost its power and he leaves no successor in that newspaper world of which he was the undisputed chief."

WATTERSON A BITTER BUT COURTEOUS FOE

Born an Insurgent, It Was Said of Dead Editor.

Continued on Page Nine.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 8.—Adv.

Debs Ready to Quit Jail; Harding Likely to Act

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Eugene V. Debs will eat his Christmas dinner at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., according to all indications in Atlanta to-night. His friends and attorneys are confident that Debs will be released on order of the President to-morrow, and all arrangements have been made for Debs's quick departure from Atlanta.

Federal and prison officials here, however, continue to deny that they have received any instructions from Washington regarding the release of Debs.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

President Harding will make his announcement to-morrow of his Christmas gifts in the form of pardons or commutations for many Federal prisoners. The release of most of the so-called political prisoners is regarded here as probable, though few will get outright pardons. No indication has been given of the disposition of the case of Eugene V. Debs, but it is believed that Debs will be set free with his sentence commuted.

DIVER FINDS A SAFE CONTAINING \$30,000

Burglars Threw It Into Manhasset Bay After Taking Jewelry.

CLEAR HASTINGS CRIME

Confession of Robbers Follows Their Detection Through Girl Friends.

An iron safe containing \$30,000 worth of all stocks stolen from the home of Commodore Frank Hastings at Port Washington, L. I., on the night of August 30, was dragged yesterday afternoon from the bottom of Manhasset Bay, where it had been lying in twenty feet of water since the day after the burglary. It was brought to the surface by Peter Anderson, a diver employed by the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company, after two days of searching on the bottom of the bay.

The safe was taken to the office of District Attorney Charles R. Weeks in Mineola and opened. The all stocks were found intact, although they were soaked with water and covered with slime and mud, which had entered the safe through a hole in the back of the iron box, cut by the burglars so they could extract the jewels and cash. A number of small fishes swam about in the safe when it was opened and many underwater bugs and worms crawled and wriggled about among the papers.

The men who stole the safe, Mike Picardi and Adolf Olafson, the latter at the time a butler in the Hastings home, pointed out to the Nassau county authorities where they had dumped the safe into the water after they had opened it and taken out the jewelry, and a diver was employed to bring it up. All of the stock, and the will of Mrs. Hastings, were carefully spread out on the floor of the District Attorney's office, and after they had been dried with blotting paper it was found that their condition was such that they could be redeemed or changed for other certificates. Some of it is stock of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The safe was a small one. Olafson told the police that he took it from the house and gave it to Picardi, who opened it. Two months later Olafson, Picardi and John Thomas were arrested where they were found in possession of revolvers and masks. The District Attorney found out that two girls who came to visit them, Belle Plides and another, had some jewelry which Picardi had given them. This jewelry was identified by Mrs. Hastings and returned to her. At length Picardi and Olafson confessed and told where they had thrown the safe.

Olafson was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday morning, and Judge Smith of the Queens County Court told him that when he was arrested where they were found in possession of revolvers and masks, the District Attorney found out that two girls who came to visit them, Belle Plides and another, had some jewelry which Picardi had given them. This jewelry was identified by Mrs. Hastings and returned to her. At length Picardi and Olafson confessed and told where they had thrown the safe.

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SIGRAY TO BE TRIED FOR AIDING CHARLES

He With Three Others Held For Part in Conspiracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The public prosecutor in Budapest has ordered the release from prison of the Carlist leaders Count Julius Andrássy and MM. Borovicsny and Lorenz.

He has, however, decided that Count Anton Sigray, who married Harriet Daly of New York, and MM. Rakovsky, Gratz and Schmitter must face trial for their part in the attempt to seat Carl on the Hungarian throne. They will remain in prison until brought to trial.

SLAIN: BODY BURNED.

LIMESTONE, Mo., Dec. 22.—Omar Grandmason, a farmhand, was found dead near Limestone yesterday, apparently the victim of violence. A few hours later the body was nearly destroyed by a fire in undertaking room to which it had been removed.

ONE BANDIT'S SLAIN, ONE HURT IN BATTLE AFTER HOLDUP BY 6

Negro Watchman Shoots Man in Gun Fight Outside Tenement.

FIVE FLEE IN TAXICAB

Policeman Wounds Driver, Who Later Is Captured After a Chase.

4 ESCAPE AFTER CRASH

Rental Office in West 63d St. Raided—Two Women Terrorized—\$800 Stolen.

Charles David, a negro watchman, yesterday afternoon matched his education as a marksman, acquired in the military police force of British Guiana, against the gunfire of six armed white bandits. He won. One of the bandits lies in the morgue; another, wounded, in the prison ward of Bellevue, and the other four are hunted men with their descriptions and antecedents known to the police.

In the negro district on the West Side, the crest of which is known as San Juan Hill, there are eight flat houses known as the Phipps Model Tenements for Respectable Colored Families. Phipps No. 2 is an apartment house in a block of four at 243 West Sixty-third street, between Amsterdam and West End avenues.

It is in Phipps No. 2 that David, night watchman, lives and has his headquarters, and it was toward that house that David was strolling after lunch about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In front of the building a taxicab, with motor running noisily, was standing. That interested David. So did the fact that a well dressed young white man was pacing nervously up and down before the building, glancing first one way and then the other, with eyes that returned always to the entrance of Phipps No. 2. David sensed trouble. But he sensed even more trouble if he attempted to go into the house, having all his falling strength against him, he sprang up the steps of the house as the men hustled into the taxicab, and, with a well behind him, cut loose with his revolver.

Watchman Shoots One Man.

Shortly thereafter five white men in a hurry ran out of the house, one of them removing a white handkerchief that had masked his face. David caught him by the hand, and the handkerchief was enough, however. He sprang up the steps of the house as the men hustled into the taxicab, and, with a well behind him, cut loose with his revolver.

The last man to get into the car was hit in the right side. He jumped off the step, reaching for his hip pocket. David fired another shot, giving him a wound in the heart as the man, with the others already within, opened a fusillade. The man twice hit dropped to the ground.

There is a certain section of Dull members who, through suffering, sacrifice or fervid belief, feel immune from any argument and will lose ground. In conversations with a dozen members of the Dull to-night THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here learned that the followers of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Collins are placing great hopes on this delay in a final division on the treaty and believe that it will result in reuniting southern Ireland.

During the battle today it was regarded as significant that the followers of Mr. Collins were loud in approving votes in favor of their side, while Mr. De Valera's followers failed of any demonstration and remained passive.

COLLINS IS ELATED; VALERA GRIM, SILENT

Decision for Party Lineup Causes Much Excitement.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (Associated Press).—When it became apparent this evening that there was to be a party lineup on the vote on the amendment to the motion of Michael Collins to adjourn until January 3 the atmosphere became tense with excitement. Many of the spectators failed to understand the significance of the proceedings and the greatest bewilderment was manifested on the announcement of the result of the vote.

De Valera's face was stern and grim when the figures were announced. Considerable elation was shown by Collins and his adherents. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Propaganda, who supports the treaty, said to-night he believed that not more than ten opponents of the treaty voted for adjournment, indicating a majority for the treaty of thirteen.

Mr. Collins's proposal to adjourn had been suggested by him some days ago and at that time turned down by both De Valera and Arthur Griffith. In the meantime became evident that the proceedings in the Dail were nearing an end, more than twenty additional speakers having indicated their intention to address the assembly. They meant the possibility of sitting for another fortnight.

DOUBT AS TO WHAT JAPAN IS TO GET INCREASES OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY; FRANCE DELAYS CURB ON SUBMARINES

COLLINS TRIUMPHS IN FIRST DAIL VOTE

Irish Assembly by 77 to 44 Adjourns Treaty Fight to January 3.

DE VALERA OVERBRIDEN

Both Sides Get Chance to Take Their Appeals to the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—The Dail Eireann, by a vote of 77 to 44 this afternoon, supported a resolution by Michael Collins, one of the Irish Republican leaders favoring ratification of the London treaty, to adjourn debate on the settlement until Tuesday, January 3.

Many competent observers regarded this vote as a good indication of the probable lineup of the Dail members for and against the treaty when it comes to a question of accepting or rejecting it.

Eamon de Valera, leader of the faction which would reject the treaty, opposed adjournment. His failure to have the Dail continue the debate until the treaty was disposed of is regarded here as the first definite indication that the forces which would ratify it are in control.

The vote which decided that the Dail would adjourn until after the new year was not on the resolution by Mr. Collins for temporary adjournment, but on an amendment to the Collins motion. This amendment provided that the debate would continue until 1 o'clock every morning until a division was taken. The Dublin Cabinet will continue to function as usual until the Dail Eireann resumes its sessions.

Mr. De Valera put the whole force of his leadership behind the amendment. The defeat of the amendment was regarded as a defeat for Mr. De Valera.

Favorable to Treaty.

The delay in acting on the treaty is believed to be highly favorable to Arthur Griffith and Mr. Collins. For Griffith will give all the time he can for sober reflection on the disaster which would follow any backward step. Obviously a good majority of the members were satisfied that the final vote on ratification or rejection of the treaty was postponed. By mutual consent there are to be no speeches in the country on the subject of the treaty during the adjournment.

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BRITISH ONLY WOULD ABOLISH SUBMARINE

Other Powers Not Willing to Go That Far, but Would Check Activity.

LUSITANIA CASE IS CITED

Decision Is Postponed Until To-day to Answer Plea for Absolute Ban.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

The submarine, outlaw of the seas, had its day in court to-day at the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

All of the plenipotentiary delegates of the five great naval Powers, together with their naval experts, devoted the entire day to the discussion of the official British proposal that the submarine be outlawed as a weapon of war. No decision was reached, but the manner in which the Powers aligned themselves indicated that its use as a weapon of defense will be acknowledged as legitimate under certain restrictions.

The Powers were a unit in condemning the kind of submarine warfare waged by Germany in the late war. The nations have undertaken to pillory in all history the sinking of the Lusitania when German submarines first began to run amuck upon the seas.

Great Britain, through Lord Lee, made a powerful argument against the use of the submarine under any conditions of warfare. France, Italy and Japan expressed the belief that the use of the undersea vessel as a weapon of defense is legitimate, while the American delegates reserved their definite verdict, but leaned to the attitude of the three Powers just named.

Would Answer Lord Lee.

The French delegation desired to make additional answer to the argument made by Lord Lee. The delegates and experts of the other Powers also desired additional time to digest Lord Lee's argument.

The delegates will meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow for further consideration of the question. This is interpreted as meaning that there can be no plenary session of the conference this week, with Tuesday of next week as the possible date of the next open session.

The British delegation will make an additional presentation of the case against the submarine at a plenary session of the conference, it was stated by the British spokesman to-night. Lord Lee on that occasion intends to elaborate his powerful argument of to-day.

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Must Visit and Search First.

There was no variance in the opinion that the nations should set their faces against the use of submarines in warfare. The delegates agreed that the use of the submarine as a weapon of defense is legitimate, while the American delegates reserved their definite verdict, but leaned to the attitude of the three Powers just named.

It is believed probable this recommendation will be adopted, but it is clearly inhibition against the use of submarines in any circumstances against anything but enemy warcraft.

In American quarters it was believed that the difficulty presented by France in originally claiming the right to build ten capital ships has been disposed of through the interchange of messages between Secretary of State Hughes and Premier Briand.

The fact that it was felt necessary for the French to make a more complete answer to the argument presented by Lord Lee, and that it was deemed necessary to postpone determination of the question pending a fuller study of Lord Lee's argument was a sufficient proof of its effect.

110,000 TONS IN SUBMARINES TO BE DEMANDED BY FRANCE

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

SARRAIT, head of the French delegation to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, said to-night that he would present at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the French demands on submarines and auxiliary craft. The demands of the French still are secret, but it is anticipated that France will ask for about 110,000 tons of submarines.

The French are understood to want a variation of the 175,000 tons of capital ships allotted to them. They believe the ratio of 1.75 no longer represents more than 1.67 in the face of additional tonnage for America, Britain and Japan above their ratios of 5-5-3. The French viewpoint is that the French should get compensation, possibly by the construction of a sixth 35,000 ton vessel to complete their squadron of capital ships.

Announcement of the French figures by Admiral de Bon had been expected to-day, but it is believed Premier Briand has indicated a revision of figures after consultation with the French Cabinet.

BIG POWERS TAKE UP SUBMARINE QUESTION

Lord Lee Tells Conference They Are Only Vessels of Murder and Piracy.

OTHER NATIONS DISSENT

Briton Says Capital Ship Settlement Won't Bind Unless He Gains Point.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

The following official communiqué was issued by the Conference on Limitation of Armament to-night:

The second joint meeting of the committee on limitation of armament and the subcommittee on the limitation of naval armament took place this afternoon, December 22, 1921, at 3 o'clock in the Pan American Building.

Lord Lee said that as he understood it the present position was one of agreement between the five Powers in regard to the ratio of capital ships, but that all the Powers were equally uncommitted on the subject of submarines, small craft and auxiliaries. Hence he agreed with Admiral de Bon that it was justifiable to begin by clearing up the question of principle as to the future of submarines.

To the British Empire the question of submarines was one of transcendent importance. He therefore regretted that any difference of opinion should have arisen on the subject and that submarines should have become the only question out of sympathy with the American proposals, and, perhaps, also with the views of France and other Powers. He felt, therefore, that it was incumbent upon him to explain and justify British opinion.

He wished to present as few figures as possible, but he felt it was necessary to mention the following as the basis of his statement.

Figures on Submarines.

The figures as regards submarines were as follows:

Countries.	Existing Submarines.	Proposed by the Committee.	Proposed by the American Delegation.
United States.	8,500	10,000	6,000
Great Britain.	8,500	10,000	9,500
France.	32,000	15,000	21,500
Italy.	23,500	15,000	21,500
Japan.	18,250	15,000	21,500

He felt bound to say that it seemed to him very strange to put before a conference to-night a bill for the limitation of armaments proposals designed to foster and increase the type of war vessels which, according to the British view, was open to more objection than surface capital ships. Moreover, it would be a certain consequence, if submarines were retained, that the Powers which possessed large mercantile marines would be compelled to increase the number of their anti-submarine craft. This would give but little relief to the overburdened taxpayer, and would provide scant comfort to those who wished to abolish war and to make it less inhuman.

The view of the British Government and the British Empire delegation was that what was required was not merely restrictions on submarines, but their total and final abolition. In explaining the position he wished to make clear that the British delegation had no unorthodox or selfish motives. He would first like to reply in advance, since this might be his only opportunity of doing so, to the arguments of the friends of the submarine.

TREATY FOES BOLD Gain Strength in Using Omission of Nippon Mainland to Kill or Amend Pact.

NOT VITAL, IS ANSWER

No Pledge Involved, Also Urged, to Give Anything Except Moral Aid.

SENATE ACTION FAR OFF

Busybodies Fail to Foment Trouble Between Harding and Hughes on Incident.

By LOUIS SEIMOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.

Growing opposition to the four Power treaty signed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to-day brought into full relief two diametrically opposing views.

The first and most important is that the opposition to the most momentous instrument yet resulting from the international conference is based on the assertion that it does not clearly state its scope or actual purpose. The chief fault found with it is that the document fails to say whether the homeland islands of Japan are or are not embraced within the "insular possessions and insular dominions" provision.

The conflicting opinion which is held by the most important officials of the Government is that the treaty does specifically and clearly state the purpose of its signatories. It is urged in support of that position, however, that the omission cited by the opposition is not of vital importance, even if it is true.

Due to a Misunderstanding.

The assertion of the critics of the treaty that it does not mean what it pretends to say was inspired by a momentary conflict of views between President Harding and Secretary Hughes, as also the failure of Senator Lodge to include the Japanese homeland in his description of the territory affected.

The two incidents have provided sufficient provocation for a most vigorous attack on the measure, are admitted to have created an awkward situation and caused some concern among its supporters despite the fact that its ultimate ratification seems assured. Whether the growing opposition to the treaty will result in its rejection by the Senate depends entirely on the success of friendly Senators in defending it from attack.

The position of the leading officials of this Government is that the text of the treaty clearly sets forth its purposes. They express their readiness to frankly explain it in the most thorough manner that may be demanded, and intimate that after the most searching analysis it is found to be deficient they will not object to the adoption of reservations or amendments that will make it satisfactory.

President Not "Decided."

It is frankly admitted in official circles that President Harding's casual statement that the treaty did not include the homeland of Japan was due to a momentary misunderstanding on his part regarding it. It is further declared on the highest authority that "no attempt was made to deceive the President," as is charged by the opponents of the treaty.

The official view is that it does not make any difference one way or the other whether or not the home land of Japan is embraced in the provisions of the treaty, because the instrument does not guarantee the territorial integrity of the Far Eastern empire or pledge the United States to furnish military or other support in defending it against attack.

The most important feature of the instrument in the estimation of the officials of the Government is the fourth clause, which automatically abrogates the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was objectionable to the Government of the United States. The other articles are officially held to be of less consequence, because they do not impose other than moral obligations upon this country.

The critics of the treaty, who have been greatly encouraged by reactions throughout the country during the last week, squarely take issue with the view of the representatives of this country who assisted in or assented to the negotiation of it. The marked differences of opinion have at least

Briland Told Too Soon.

M. Gauvin emphasizes the misfortune to France in having inadequate representatives at Washington with such an issue before them as to request M. Briand to attend its sessions at an early date and furnish the committee with details and results of his talks with the British Prime Minister.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The foreign relations committee of the Chamber of Deputies is absorbed in the consideration of the problems of naval reduction and reparations as affected by the Washington Conference and the meetings of Premiers Briand and Lloyd George at London. It has commissioned its president, M. Louguet, to request M. Briand to attend its sessions at an early date and furnish the committee with details and results of his talks with the British Prime Minister.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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